

THE NIGHT'S WORK

IN THE BIG

BOMBING MACHINE

How the Airman Steals Upon His Prey

RAILWAY JUNCTION GOES UP IN SMOKE

And Then the Aviator Slowly Went Home

British Airforce Headquarters in France, Sept. 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The observer settled himself beside the pilot in the big bombing machine. On either side the engines roared. The signal was given, and the machine moved forward, turned into the wind, and rushed across the grass into the night.

It climbed swiftly in wide circles. Below could be seen the dim countryside where a few scattered lights twinkled. Far to the right lay the winding river, showing the course for the first stages of the two hundred mile journey to the German town which formed the night's objective.

In front of the two airmen in the cockpit glowed the phosphorescent dials of the recording instruments. Soon they registered a sufficient height for the machine to turn toward the fighting line, and down which great white star shells were rising, to hang suspended for a few moments before fading out into the darkness.

The wing lights were switched off, the lines were crossed, and friendly territory was left behind. Far ahead the glare of many blast furnaces could be seen, and above them the long white fingers of German searchlights swept restlessly to and fro.

The machine flew on steadily, however, unscathed by the fierce barrage of shells which burst thickly far below it. Soon the first barrier of defense was passed, and for a long time the airman flew over mile upon mile of enemy territory over dimly lit towns and sleeping fields and villages. They had been flying over German territory for more than two hours when they saw ahead of them on the river the lights of another big city. This was their objective, and at once the machine swept round towards it.

The observer, lying face down, opened the sliding door in the floor of the machine. The pilot steered the machine around by the observer's directions so that it might follow the railway, and so find surely the great railway junction that was to be the target for his bombs. Two searchlights had now sprung up, and here and there in the sky burst a few random shells. The big city twinkling with hundreds of carefully shaded lights lay spread now below the observer's peep-hole.

The fore-and-aft bar of the bomb-sight drew near the station, and touched it. The observer's hand reached out to the bomb-release lever at his side. He pushed the lever hand over, drew it back, and pushed it over again and again. Below he could see for a moment the fat cylinders spinning down towards the railway junction.

He climbed up beside the pilot, and told him to turn. The searchlights erratically swept to and fro, with every suggestion of panic, fear, or lack of skill. The airman, sweeping round, started on the long homeward journey.

The observer was looking down intently to the black triangular mass of the railway junction, with its crowded sidings. A great spurt of red flame leapt up at its edge, as the first bomb exploded. Then another followed it, right in the junction. Then another, and yet another. The fifth caused a tremendous explosion followed by blinding white flames—acres of it. Clearly an ammunition train had been hit.

Then the others burst, one after another, leaving the railway junction shrouded in moonlit smoke through which the red light of a growing fire glared dully.

DEATH OF PVT. BARTLETT

Danville Soldier Dies at Camp Grant

(Special to the Caledonian)

Danville, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Ida Bartlett has received a telegram from Camp Grant, Ill., announcing the death of her youngest son, Pvt. Lowell Arthur Bartlett, at a base hospital on Oct. 2.

Pvt. Bartlett left for Camp Grant on Sept. 13, being one of the three young men out of a class of 26 from the mechanical school at the University of Vermont, who passed the examinations for entrance to the Officers' Training School. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

Pvt. Bartlett leaves a father, mother, one brother and one sister, all of this place. He was one of the most popular and active young men in town and his loss is a great shock to a wide circle of friends.

VERMONT RED CROSS IN THE WAR

The Junior Red Cross by Harry S. Howard of Burlington

A desire to interest children in the Red Cross came to Pres. McCracken of Vassar college and he suggested a plan that would not interfere with the regular membership and yet get Red Cross instruction into schools and thus teach pupils to be patriotic and helpful to their country in time of war. His plan was adopted and authorized by the Red Cross War Council and consists mainly in having schools that apply become Red Cross School Auxiliaries.

First, a school or grade in a school applies through its principal or teacher to the nearest Red Cross Branch to become appointed an Auxiliary. A blank containing questions as to how many pupils there are and name and address of the school, and how much money they can raise, as it is necessary to have 25 cents per pupil or its equivalent, like material to work with, before an appointment can be made. Each child of the school is supposed to pay 25 cents each year in dues and thus become a Junior Red Cross member, but if donations are made to cover the amount required, all the school's pupils become Junior members and are entitled to wear the regular Red Cross membership button furnished them by the division or chapter to which the auxiliary belongs. On receipt of the school's application and record the Red Cross Branch appoints a school committee of Red Cross adult members and teachers to take charge of the Junior work, by helping the teacher, by getting the material to be made into Red Cross supplies for our soldiers and sailors and by getting from the American Red Cross all information necessary for the instruction and interest of the children. Then the branch also appoints a treasurer of the school fund, whose duties are to receive the dues and no school becomes a Red Cross Auxiliary until enough money is raised, or its equivalent guaranteed, to equal the total amount necessary for the entire school or an entire grade. This insures enough funds to begin the work, which consists in using a portion of each day in school or such time as the school authorities allow for teaching the pupils all about the Red Cross, its object and history—and the needs of our army and navy—by having them make such articles as children can, like the simplest hospital supplies, comforts and picture books and games for the wounded men.

The following is a list of such useful articles that are much needed at the front and are prescribed by the American Red Cross, and as fast as a supply is finished it should be turned over to the supply committee of the branch to which the school auxiliary belongs. Several hundred pairs of splint straps made of webbing and weight bags made of cotton in two sizes, 4 in. x 7 in. and 5 in. x 8 in. There is a great demand for these articles by the surgeons at the front. The weight bags are filled with shot or sand after they arrive in France and are used with the supply of dressings. It is suggested that school auxiliaries prepare some of the following articles for which patterns are now issued: pajamas, hospital bed shirts, bath robes and convalescent robes, bed jackets, bed socks, undershirts, underdrawers, bandaged foot socks, operating leggings, operating masks, ice-bag covers; hospital linen and other supplies for which no patterns are issued like sheets, pillow slips, plain towels, bath towels, wash cloths, handkerchiefs, comfort pillows, bright colored bags for the men to use in the hospitals for their small personal belongings; mattress covers need not be supplied for American hospitals but should be for French hospitals. They should be made of ticking with French seams; bed spreads, also old linen, any size, in good condition, is wanted. Children like to knit mufflers and squares 8 in. in size to be made into afghans for hospital beds.

"A drive for Junior Red Cross Work with the slogan 'An Auxiliary in Every School' was held throughout the country between the birth-days of the great American patriots, Lincoln and Washington, February 12 to 22, with the object not of raising money but of inculcating in the minds of school children a true patriotism through self sacrifice for the benefit of the sufferers from war.

UNCLE SAM'S WAR RISK INSURANCE CO.

As of August 30th.—The Government War Risk Insurance Bureau shows \$30,000,000,000 of insurance written, about 3,400,000 applications. The month of August alone is \$5,000,000,000, and since then it is increasing fast. Five and a half million checks have been sent out up to August 30th, and it is now running a million or more monthly. Can you "visualize" these figures? At least 90 per cent of the men have taken the full amount, \$10,000 each. To the families of the men in service there will be some delay in getting their checks for allowances, allotments & etc., but their names are in line, and they will hear from them sometime. In the meanwhile of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross can be of any help to them call on us.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

Almost Half a Million Dollars Raised in St. Johnsbury

BANKS HAVE RECEIVED \$433,900

"Let's Fill the Quota Tonight" the Committee Say

St. Johnsbury's total subscriptions for the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan up to Friday night from 810 subscribers amounted to \$433,900. Additional reports are in the hands of the committee which show about \$40,000 more than has actually come in to the banks.

From these figures it will be seen that about \$100,000 remains to be raised today if we are to meet our quota tonight. This is not a one man job or a job for any three or four men. Everybody who can subscribe must do so and do it now.

Let's all subscribe quickly and cheerfully and get it over with. It's an awfully comfortable feeling to know that we have done our full duty. Try it.

Six more of our boys left St. Johnsbury on the 8.30 train Thursday morning for Fort Slocum. If there are any persons in St. Johnsbury who still have any faint streaks of yellow left in their system, those streaks would have faded rapidly if they could have spent a few minutes with these boys as they were preparing for their journey. There was nothing sad or mournful about this bunch. They were laughing and joking and all enthusiasm over the prospect of getting into the great game of driving the Kaiser and his clan out of existence. These boys, like the many others who have gone before them, are offering themselves cheerfully for this great cause and, in addition to this, some of them had also already bought Fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

There are many service flags in St. Johnsbury. Look about you and observe them. Each flag tells you of some man who is doing his full duty. Have you done yours? The service flag! With its star of blue, sometimes turned gold. Silently it tells more bonds than any other salesman in the land. Always its message is the same: That you shall lend—and generously lend—to end this war more quickly. To save more stars of blue from turning gold.

Some of our people are working hard to fill up St. Johnsbury's allotment tonight. Let's make it unanimous.

FUNERAL OF AVIATOR THAW

The Pittsburg Lieutenant is Buried Beside Major Lufberry

With the American Troops in France, Sept. 24.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Airplanes swung in circles above the little chapel behind the firing line during the funeral of the American aviator, Lieutenant Blair Thaw of Pittsburgh. The aviators in the filing squadrons permitted their airplanes to circle lower as his body was lowered into the grave near a little cemetery not far behind the trenches.

Lieutenant Thaw was killed when his plane developed engine trouble two thousand feet from the ground and fell, striking telephone wires and tipping over before it struck the ground.

Every aviator in Lieutenant Thaw's squadron who could obtain leave of absence attended his funeral. His mother and sister, who were in Paris at the time of the accident, also were present.

A solid phalanx of aviators from Thaw's squadron preceded the body as it was borne from the chapel by six American aviators. Serried ranks of aviation officers and men followed.

The burial was in a cemetery where lies the body of Major Raoul Lufberry, another noted American aviator. At the freshly turned grave stood a group of mechanics holding upright the propeller of Thaw's ill-fated machine as taps were sounded and the last volley was fired over the grave.

HOME SERVICE

Red Cross Tells How to Help

Uncle Sam's Soldiers in France are proving themselves thrifty as well as fighters. In the last six months, the overseas force has remitted to relatives, friends and creditors in the U. S. through the Y. M. C. A. alone, \$3,000,000. This service to soldiers is free, although the "Y" in sending out checks for 50,000 remittances, has spent \$150,000 for stamps, and employs 100 girls filling out checks.

With statements like the above from the "Y" leaders and from what such men as George Adam, Gipey Smith, Paul D. Moody, Harry Lauder, and many others have to say about their patriotism, ideals, and clean living,—our Men in Service are showing themselves worthy of every effort we can make at home to keep them so.

Encourage them by helping to look after their families in their absence through the Red Cross Home Service, by buying Liberty Bonds now and helping later in the United War Work campaign,—and in this way keep up our own "morale" against the day when they come home to inquire what we have done with our talent.

WELFARE WORK

Monthly Report of State Board of Charities and Probation

Montpelier, Oct. 5.—Although the board of charities and probation will not have a meeting this month, Secretary W. H. Jeffrey has mailed to each member a report of the work that has been done in the department in the last month, which shows for the first time since he took hold of the probation work an increase in the number of persons on probation. There were at the beginning of the month 598 on probation. Of these 36 were dropped, but 52 were added, so that at the end of the month there were 614 on probation. Only three warrants were issued by the probation office in the month; there were 16 arrests and eight prosecutions, and one person was committed to the house of correction. Relative to the child care, there were two placed in temporary or permanent homes, one in the Austine institution; two poorhouses were inspected; two were committed to the board and nine were sent to hospitals; four were discharged from hospitals, while visitations were made in 55 homes.

AUSTRIA SHOWS READINESS FOR PEACE

Socialists Present Terms in Chamber of Deputies

Paris, Oct. 5.—Vienna announces the withdrawal of all her divisions from Albania because of the collapse of Bulgaria. The capture of Berat by enemy forces also is announced. While London diplomatic circles describe the Turkish situation as "moving," Austria appears to be the present theatre of the peace movement threatening the Central Powers. In the Austrian Chamber of Deputies peace discussion was opened by the socialists, who presented their terms for ending the conflict, no annexations, restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and Belgium, revision of the Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk treaties and autonomy for Lithuania in Austria-Hungary. At the same time Emperor Charles conferred with his chief of staff, premier and foreign ministers.

The general view in London is that Turkey will make no definite peace bid until she learns Germany is unable to extend help to her.

COMMUNITY KITCHEN

The Red Cross Will Help During the Epidemic

A community kitchen has been opened by the local Chapter of the Red Cross at the Summer street school house to provide broths, soups, cereals, etc., for those sick families who have neither nurses nor other help to provide proper nourishment for those who are ill. Any families who wish this help are asked to notify their physician or telephone to the Summer street school, 183-W, any morning between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

It will be a help if families can send some one for their supplies; if this is impossible they will be delivered at the homes. Any one wishing to help with money or supplies like vegetables or cereals can send these to the school rooms in the mornings. The kitchen will remain open as long as there is call for the food. If any who are caring for the sick have not the proper masks, these will be furnished on application at the rooms.

BULGARIAN KING ABDICATES

BRITISH TAKE COAL FIELDS AND SERBIANS ENTER NISH

Notable Gains by the Brave Serbians and Prey is Taken on Thursday—British Troops Now Within a Short Distance of Lille, the great Industrial City

BRITISH WINNING BACK THE ENORMOUS COAL FIELDS CENTERING AROUND DOUAI

Americans Astride the German Line on the Belgian Frontier—Two Prussian Divisions Cut to Pieces—British Take 800 Prisoners and Advance Their Line Northwest of L'Ecaletet

The Americans are astride the German line at Krimhilde Stellung, the last boche organized defence system between the troops and the border of Belgium. After a day of terrific fighting following an attack at 5.30 the first American army drove back the Germans to a line two kilometres north of Binerville, Fleville and north of Gesnes to Brioules. Two Prussian guard divisions were cut to pieces, one was taken out entirely. Before the attack the line ran from Brioules to Gesnes, Cierges, Exermont and Binerville.

Serbian troops are reported to have entered Nish, to which the little nation's capital was removed after Belgrade had been menaced by the Austrian invasion. They also have occupied Leskovatz and Vrania, according to advices received in Paris.

A London despatch says that British troops, pursuing the Germans between Lens and Armentieres, have advanced about a mile all along the line and are now within less than six miles of Lille, the great industrial centre of Northern France.

Although Lille normally has a population of a quarter of a million, it is being rapidly reduced by the forced evacuation of its inhabitants.

As the British push on from Lens they are winning back great portions of the enormous coal fields which centre about Douai. The output of these fields is about 50,000,000 tons a year.

A despatch from Rome says that after the capture of Berat by the Italians, the cavalry joined in the pursuit of the retreating Austrians and made considerable advance.

A Copenhagen despatch says that the official Austrian bureau has given out a message from Sofia, dated Friday, stating that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated Thursday in favor of the Crown Prince Boris. The new king has already assumed the throne.

A Paris despatch says that the Allies in Serbia have come in contact with the Austro-Hungarians near Vrange, in Southern Serbia.

The Serbs took Preynis on Thursday.

A London despatch says that the British north of St. Quentin have made substantial progress, also south-east of Beurev and Oir, north of L'Ecaletet. Field Marshal Haig reports the capture of 800 prisoners. Friday night the British forces advanced their line slightly northwest of L'Ecaletet.

GERMANS TERROR STRICKEN

THE CASUALTY LIST

Were Found by Americans West of Varennes

With the American Army in France, Thursday, Oct. 3 (Reuter's)—When German forces advanced Tuesday in an attempt to capture Apremont, on the front northwest of Verdun, American tanks suddenly emerged from the town in all directions. The tanks went through the German ranks, spitting bullets into them from all sides and spreading the utmost terror and consternation.

The plant covers a large area, which is approximately four miles long and two miles wide, with many buildings, in which, it is said, 7000 persons, working in three shifts, are usually employed. Although women and girls work on the day shifts, it is thought none of them were at the plant tonight.

The explosions and fire which destroyed a number of buildings and killed nearly 100 workmen continued frequently through the night. They culminated Saturday morning at 4 o'clock with a terrific blast which blew one of the few remaining warehouses to dust. Large quantities of trinitrotoluol, known as T. N. T., had been stored in this magazine. The explosion rocked the surrounding country like an earthquake. The company officials declared that it might be several days before the death toll could be definitely known. Rumors that German spies were responsible for the disaster were promptly discounted by the officials. At 9.30 Saturday morning the remaining buildings were being blasted and the fires are still raging.

U. S. TROOPS GAIN A MILE

Advance in the Battle Near Rheims

With the American First Army, Oct. 4—American troops, attacking east of Rheims in conjunction with the French, have advanced nearly three miles. The battle is continuing.

The assault began at 6.30 yesterday morning, without any artillery preparation. The Germans were completely surprised.

Following a rolling barrage for four kilometres (two miles and a half) up hill the Franco-Americans gained the day's objectives before noon, despite determined resistance from the enemy, who occupied a series of machine-gun nests.

WILLIAM H. BROOKS WRITES HIS MOTHER

Has Been in Some Pretty Hot Engagements

"With the Colors" August 6, 1918

Dear mother:

We have been having fine weather here of late altho it has rained some today.

We went to another town today, and got all new clothes so are feeling fine. We are now stationed in a little town near the Marne river and can go in swimming quite often. The last fight we were mixed up in was some scrap. The infantry lined up in front of us and went over the top. It was then about six o'clock in the morning. Day breaks early here so the sun shone quite bright, but it didn't seem to bother them any if the sun did shine on their bayonets. They were laughing and when they were lining up anyone looking on would think they were going to their daily drill. They certainly showed what they were made of. After the first three waves went over, we started over on the left of them to cover any counter-attack if there should happen to be any. We certainly have had some exciting times the last time up to the front. We went thru a rain of machine gun bullets several times, but haven't got a scratch yet. One morning we had orders to clean out a woods, and I guess the Germans must have seen us coming with our machine guns, because when we got there, the Germans had cleared out. They are still retreating, and the Americans and French close on their heels.

I saw Charley Brownlow a few days ago. He had just come out of a fight that same day and the same one I was in only he was on the right flank of the infantry. He was all right and feeling fine.

Hoping everyone keeps well. Love to all, BILL.

FACTORY EXPLOSION

Over 100 Killed and Scores Injured

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 4.—It is estimated that 100 men were killed and scores injured in a tremendous explosion early tonight at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie shell-loading company at Morgan, near here.

The first explosion, which shook the countryside for miles around and caused citizens of South Amboy to flee from their homes, was followed by a series of a dozen less severe explosions and by a fire which for hours defied the efforts of fire departments summoned from all nearby cities and towns.

The number of dead and injured cannot be determined until employees of the plant answer a roll call in the morning.

The plant covers a large area, which is approximately four miles long and two miles wide, with many buildings, in which, it is said, 7000 persons, working in three shifts, are usually employed. Although women and girls work on the day shifts, it is thought none of them were at the plant tonight.

The explosions and fire which destroyed a number of buildings and killed nearly 100 workmen continued frequently through the night. They culminated Saturday morning at 4 o'clock with a terrific blast which blew one of the few remaining warehouses to dust. Large quantities of trinitrotoluol, known as T. N. T., had been stored in this magazine. The explosion rocked the surrounding country like an earthquake. The company officials declared that it might be several days before the death toll could be definitely known. Rumors that German spies were responsible for the disaster were promptly discounted by the officials. At 9.30 Saturday morning the remaining buildings were being blasted and the fires are still raging.

THE GERMAN PRESS

They Protested Against Entrance of U. S. in the War

Berne, Oct. 5.—With regard to the naming of Prince Maximilian of Baden as Imperial German Chancellor, it is worthy of note that the German press protested against the candidature of those men who seemed especially responsible for the policy which led up to America's entry into the war.

1,800,000 OVERSEAS

Spanish Influenza Will Retard the Shipment

Washington, Oct. 4.—American troops abroad now number 1,800,000 members of the House Military Committee were informed today at their weekly conference at the War Department. Spanish influenza in camps and cantonments will retard shipments somewhat in the future, they were told, the department having adopted the policy of not sending men overseas who have been exposed or show symptoms of the disease.

BIG GUN EMPLACEMENTS

Were Found by Americans West of Varennes

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Thursday, Oct. 3 (by the Associated Press)—Two concrete emplacements for big guns were discovered west of Varennes when New York troops advanced along the eastern edge of the Argonne forest recently. The guns, which engineers think were Austrian 305's, had been removed.

A railroad led up to them, enabling the enemy to remove everything of value. It is believed the Germans made haste in removing the big guns when they saw that a seriplanned.

Roger Williams of Elkins, N. H., celebrated his 70th birthday by going out on the lawn in front of his house and standing on his head, turning somersaults backward and forward, and running by handspings, but drew the line when invited to play leapfrog with one of his younger neighbors.